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in Madero's high sense of justice, which has proclaimed that "to the victors belong no spoils," and to the confidence with which he relies upon the possibility of conducting the government as a civilian, without the pomp or cruelty of a military dictatorship. Mr. Bonsal believes in the extension of the system of American fiscal protection to other weak republics, in order to give them an opportunity to improve their administration and develop their resources. He emphasizes the unselfishness of American policy in trying to build up a Central American union and is generally favorable to the recent aims of American diplomacy. Perhaps it may be said that the author has been too prone to represent new developments of policy as already completely contained in negotiations of decades ago, as when he says that the Cuban situation was not really changed by the Platt amendment, or that the Lodge resolution practically reaffirms<sup>1</sup> in other words the principle of the Monroe Doctrine, adding, however, "and constitutes an important development in our foreign policy."

PAUL S. REINSCH.

*The American Occupation of the Philippines.* By JAMES H. BLOUNT.  
(New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912. Pp. 655.)

"Singleness of purpose" is a sadly over-worked phrase, but had the author of *The American Occupation of the Philippines* embodied this homely principle in his book, there would have been no need for reviewing it in this publication, as it should have been purely a history of the military period of our colonial government in the Philippine Islands. The author has turned aside from this worthy historical task, however, in order to advance a host of arguments regarding various phases of our colonial policy. Nevertheless, in giving us a fairly accurate even though entirely one sided picture of the "Dark Ages" of our colonial history, Judge Blount has performed a real service. Having been a soldier and judge in the Philippine Islands until 1905 he is well qualified to describe a period that was primarily one of military and legal suppression of militant insurrection. His personal observations are backed by documentary evidence, consequently the picture of governmental blunders and of manipulation for the benefit of party politics in the United States is quite convincing even though it is unfair.

Judge Blount's health broke down in November, 1904, when he was

in the midst of the most unpleasant part of the Pulajan insurrection and he had to leave the Islands a few months later with the feeling that he could never again live in the tropics. Therefore in discussing Philippine events since 1904 he has had to interpret everything in terms of the Philippine experience he had had before that time. Furthermore the point of view of a soldier and judge which served so well for this early period of insurrection, was a positive handicap in understanding the events of the last seven years of peaceful civil government in which education and economic development were the guiding principles. The great weakness of the book is that the author does not treat even this earliest period from a purely historical standpoint, but continually quotes Dewey, Otis, MacArthur, etc., to show the present needs of the Filipinos. Out of a total of 655 pages, 514 are given to the period of war and insurrection which lasted till the end of 1905. Fifty pages are given to the events of the last seven years during which time practically all of the constructive work of our colonial policy has been carried out. Even in this brief fifty page summary the discussion has to do almost entirely with the attitude of the various governors general toward the Filipinos and with the evils of our colonial tariff legislation. The school system which is the basis of our colonial policy is dismissed in two lines. The administrative system, and progress in local self-government are not even mentioned.

The last hundred pages are given to a miscellany of topics: An unsuccessful attempt to discredit one of the American commissioners, the Hon. Dean C. Worcester, to whom the author evidently has a terrible aversion; an attempt to show the influence of "trust domination" in these Islands; and finally a solution of the present Philippine problem which involves a new division of the Islands into thirteen original states to form a future federal republic and the appointment of thirteen American governors to whip these newly organized states into shape for final autonomy in 1921. This solution is in itself the best evidence of how much the author has lost touch with Philippine affairs since 1905. For instance one of the most logical parts of this scheme for a federal republic of thirteen states involves the union of the three provinces of Panay Island to form the single state of Panay. As a matter of fact this Island is divided into three fairly equal divisions by a three pronged mountain range that rises to a height of 4000 feet. Each province has its capital at the mouth of its principal river. Each has a slightly different language and a distinct political life running back to the

dawn of its history. Iloilo which would undoubtedly be the capital, is completely beyond the reach of that third of the population living in the northwest corner. The other items of this scheme show an equal lack of knowledge of the fundamental factors involved in the present makeup of the Philippine government. The Americans who have been at the head of the Philippine government have recognized the wisdom of the political organization that the Spaniards worked out for these Islands during their three hundred and thirty years of occupation, and therefore have made practically no alterations in the political divisions already established. It is unfortunate that Judge Blount with his intimate knowledge of the war period of our colonial government was unable to withstand the pressure of partisan politics, and has therefore spoiled what might have been a good history of an important period of our national life, in order to produce a controversial book that is of doubtful value to the cause for which it was written.

O. GARFIELD JONES.

*A Treatise on the Laws Governing the Exclusion and Expulsion of Aliens in the United States.* By CLEMENT L. BOUVÉ. (Washington, D. C.: John Byrne and Company. Pp. xxvi+915.)

Mr. Bouvé's careful, thoughtful and elaborate treatise on the exclusion and expulsion of aliens is at once a contribution to international law and an examination of the methods adopted by one country—namely, the United States—to exclude and, in appropriate cases to remove, from its jurisdiction undesirable aliens. It is in the highest sense of the word, an original treatment of the subject as it is based not upon statements of distinguished authors as to the right of each nation to determine for itself the make-up of its body politic, but upon the provisions of treaties, enactments of congress, and their judicial determination by the federal courts of the United States. The theoretical right of an independent nation to exclude certain classes of foreigners from its territories, to impose conditions of entry, and to devise necessary or appropriate rules and regulations both for their entry, residence, and, in given cases, their expulsion, is considered with great care and in great detail. The literature on the subject is quoted and utilized, but Mr. Bouvé prefers, and in the opinion of the reviewer properly, to rely upon the authoritative statements on these important questions to be found in leading and carefully considered decisions of the supreme court.